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AGRICULTURAL.

(From Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry.)

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE BEET ROOT, AND THE EXTRACTION OF SUGAR FROM IT.

I feel myself authorized by ten or twelve successive years of experiments and observations upon the cultivation of the beet root, and the extraction of sugar from it, to publish some results which may be relied upon.

As this new branch of industry is capable of being rendered a fruitful source of agricultural prosperity, I shall be pardoned if I enter into all the details which I consider necessary for directing the agriculturist, that he may not try such experiments and commit such mistakes, as often lead to useless expense and are always discouraging.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE BEET ROOT.

Beet seed is sown in the latter part of April and the beginning of May, when there is no longer any danger of the return of frost. I have sown it with good success towards the middle of the month of June; it is better, however, to sow it neither too early or too late. If it be sown immediately after the cessation of the frosts, the ground being very cold and wet, the seed does not germinate immediately, and the soil becoming hardened by the violence of the rains, does not admit the air to penetrate, so that if the seed do not decay, the beets come up badly; when sown late, they suffer from evils of another description; the rains will then be less frequent, but the great heat dries up the ground, and those soils that are rich and compact form a crust, which the tender plumule of the beet cannot pierce. Those seeds which are sown at the right season have to encounter the danger of being stifled by a host of strange plants that spring up with them, and which render weeding very expensive. The most favorable period is that when the earth, although heated by the rays of the sun, still contains sufficient moisture to produce germination, and to facilitate the growth of the young plant: the last days of April and the first fifteen days of May generally unite these advantages.

ON THE CHOICE OF SEED.

A good agriculturist should always raise his own seeds: for this purpose he will plant his beet roots in the spring in a good soil, and gather the seed in September as fast as it ripens, selecting only the best and leaving upon the stalks such as are not thoroughly ripe: each beet root will furnish from five to ten ounces of seeds.

When no care is taken in selecting the seeds, and they are sown indiscriminately, not only are many of the beets small, and ill grown, but half of the seeds sown do not yield anything.

Beets vary in color, some being white, others yellow, red, or marbled; there are even some of which the skins are red and the substance white: it is generally known, that seed from a beet of one color does not always produce the like: a field which is sown with the seeds of yellow beets alone, will invariably yield some roots of the other colors.

Too much importance has hitherto been affixed to the color; I have never myself observed any considerable difference in the products of the different kinds; however, I cultivate from preference the yellow and the white, because the process of refining the sugar made from red beets requires a little more time; for although the lime which is employed in the first operation instantly deprives the juice of color, yet it acquires, during concentration in the boiler, a brownish tinge, which the sirup from white and that from yellow beets does not receive.

ON THE CHOICE OF SOIL.

All corn lands are more or less adapted to the cultivation of beets, but the best soils for the purpose are those that have the greatest depth of vegetable mould.

Sandy soils formed by alluvions and the deposits of rivers are also very favorable to the growth of beets, nor is any other artificial manure necessary upon spots so situated as to receive it than the mud which is periodically deposited by inundations.

Beets may be cultivated with good success upon natural or artificial grass lands; but I have always observed, that beets came up badly when sown in the spring upon such lands as had been broken up in the autumn, and ploughed two or three times during the winter: the turf and roots do not in so short a time become sufficiently decomposed; and in order to have good beet roots, I find it necessary to raise a crop of oats between the time of breaking up a meadow and sowing it with beet seed: after this I can raise two successive crops of the finest beets. If the soil of a natural grass land is dry, or not closely united, it may be sown with beet seed six months after being broken up; but I have never obtained good harvests of beets from clover lands without having first sown them with a crop of grain: In these lands the beets have always been better the second year than the first.

Dry, calcareous, and light soils are but little suited to the culture of this root.

Strong clayey soils are not well adapted to the cultivation of beets; in order that these roots may prosper, it is necessary that they should grow in a loose, fertile soil, having a bed of vegetable mould of at least twelve or fifteen inches in depth.

Beets prosper to a certain extent in all arable lands, but the quantity as well as quality of the product varies surprisingly with the nature of the soil. Good soil will furnish 100,000 lbs. per hectare, (2 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches English;) a poor soil only from 10,000 to 20,000 lbs.

Upon several hectares of lands of very different nature which I put in cultivation each year, the average rate of production is 40,000 lbs.

The value of beets cannot be calculated by the gross weight; the large roots, which often weigh from ten to twenty pounds, contain a large proportion of water, and the specific gravity of the juice extracted from such will not be more than 5° or 6° of the hydrometer (= 1.036 to 1.044) whilst that of beets weighing a pound less will rise as high as 8° or 10° (= 1.060 to 1.075,) so that the juice of the last contains in the same volume nearly twice as much sugar as does that of the first, and the extraction of it is easier and less expensive, because less time and fuel are required for evaporation. I therefore prefer in my manufactory, beets which weigh one or two pounds, though the soil upon which I raise them should not yield me more than from 25,000 to 30,000 lbs. per hectare.

ON THE PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

Generally speaking, I cultivate beets upon all such lands as are appropriated for sowing grain upon in the fall. The lands I prepare for receiving the seed by three good tillings, two of which are performed in the winter, and one in the spring: by this last ploughing the dung which is thrown upon the ground after the second, is mixed with it: the quantity of manure employed is the same as if the ground was to be immediately sown with wheat.

When the cultivation of the beet was less known than it is at present, it was thought that the use of dung rendered the root less rich in sugar, and more disposed to produce saltpetre; my own observations have never verified the truth of this opinion, nor have I ever perceived any other difference than that of size between beets raised in ground dressed with barn yard manure, and those raised in a soil not so prepared. That which has given rise to this error is the greater quantity of sugar contained in the same volume of small beets, in consequence of the more concentrated state of their juices.

ON THE MANNER OF SOWING BEET SEED.

Beet seed may be sown in either of the three following methods. 1. in a seed plot: 2. in drills: 3. broad cast. The first of these ways offers to the agriculturist the advantage of requiring much the least time at a season of the year when every moment is precious: the young plants may be transplanted in June before the commencement of the hay harvest, so that the cultivation of beets need not in any way impede the ordinary labors of the fields. There are however, some serious inconveniences attendant upon this mode of sowing; the first of these is the care that is requisite in pulling up the young plants so as not to leave behind a portion of the root; for if a tap root be broken off, it ceases to increase in length, but grows in circumference, and throws out radicles from its surface in every direction. The second difficulty is, that if in placing the root in the earth its long and very slender point be bent upward, its growth in length is frustrated in the same manner as if it was broken off. It is however, advisable for the farmer to sow a portion of his best seed in a seed plot, in order that he may be able

to fill the vacancies which will always be found in fields sown by the other methods.

But seed may be sown broad-cast in the same manner as grain, and in this case sowing may be commenced as soon as the ground has been well prepared by ploughing and rolling. The seed is covered by having a harrow passed over the ground in two directions, crossing each other. This method requires at least from eleven pounds and a half to thirteen pounds and a half of seed per hectare.

This last process is the one most generally made use of, and the one which I myself employed during seven or eight years; but I now give the preference to the method of sowing in drills, as being more sure and more economical. For this purpose, as soon as the ground is prepared, I trace upon the surface, by means of a harrow armed with four teeth, distant about eighteen inches from each other, furrows of an inch in depth; the seed is dropped into these furrows at intervals of sixteen inches, by women or girls who follow the harrow, and who cover the earth over the seeds with their hands. Each woman can sow in this manner, six or eight thousand seeds in a day.

The quantity of seed necessary in this method, is a little less than half what is required for sowing broad cast, and the weeding of the beets is much easier, and by no means so expensive.

The method of sowing beet seed which has been adopted in England, can scarcely fail of being successful: it consists in opening a deep furrow, in the bottom of which is placed a portion of the manure which is to be used on the land: a second furrow is then drawn parallel to the first and so near it that the earth thrown up shall cover that over; the second trench is prepared in the same manner as the first, and so on: the seeds being sown immediately over the manure. By this disposition of the ground the roots easily penetrate through the loose soil to the dung, which retains its moisture, and furnishes the plants with nourishment.

But whatever mode may be followed in sowing beet seed, it is necessary to observe the three following rules: first, to sow only new and naturally fertile soils: second, not to place the seed at the depth of more than one inch; third, not to sow the seeds too thickly.

ON THE CARE REQUIRED BY BEETS DURING THEIR VEGETATION.

There are few plants that require more care than beets; their developement is greatly impeded by the neighborhood of other plants, and if the soil be not light and loose around them, they languish, turn yellow, and cease to grow.

When beet plants begin to show their second leaves, they must be weeded: if they have been sowed broad-cast, this can be done only with the hand or a small hoe or weeding fork; all the weeds must be rooted up and as many of the plants removed as will leave spaces of eighteen inches between those that remain. If the plants are sown in furrows, the plough may be passed between the rows, and the roots of the plants be cleared with the weeding fork. The same operation must be repeated at least twice in a season.

As weeding opens the earth to the free entrance of air and water, the plants may be seen to be benefitted by it: the green of their leaves deepens, their roots increase in size, and their foliage expands.

Since I have sown my fields in drills I have practised passing the plough through them three times in the course of a summer, and at each time I have made thorough use of the weeding fork around the roots of the plants.

Half a day's use of the plough is sufficient for half a hectare, and the rest may be completed in a day by five or six men. I find that I save one half the expense of weeding by employing this method. Each weeding with the fork costs at least twenty francs per acre. The produce of a field which is well taken care of, is at least double that of one which is neglected.

ON THE GATHERING OF BEET ROOTS.

Beet roots are generally dug during the month of October: the digging should be completed before the commencement of the frosts. When surprised by untimely frosts, if the roots cannot readily be transported to a place of shelter, they may be collected in heaps upon the fields and covered over with their own leaves: those that remain in the earth are in much less danger from frost than those that have been dug.

The time mentioned in the preceding paragraphs is the one most suitable for the vicinity of Paris, and for the centre of France; but as vegetation is more forward in the southern departments, it is necessary that beets should there be gathered earlier in the season, otherwise the saccharine principle may disappear, in consequence of a new elaboration of the juices after maturity. The fact appears to me to have been fully ascertained by the experiments of M. Barracq. This able chymist, in concert with the Count Dangos, Prefect of the Department of Landes, made every arrangement for the establishment of a sugar manufactory. During the months of July and August, he made experiments upon beets every eight days, and always obtained from three and a half to four per cent. of good sugar. Satisfied with these results he discontinued his experiments, in order to devote all his time to the care of his establishment; but how great was his surprise at finding towards the end of October that his beets yielded only sirup and saltpetre, and not a particle of crystallizable sugar.

Generally speaking, beets may be dug as soon as their largest leaves begin to turn yellow. If harvested before arriving at maturity, they wither, wrinkle, and grow soft; the juice is extracted from them in this state with more difficulty, and the sugar does not grain so well.

The leaves, which are separated from the roots as fast as they are taken from the ground, may be left upon the spot and there eaten by the cows, sheep or swine; but they are so abundant that there will still remain enough to serve as a half manure for the land, and it is in this soil, after having slightly ploughed it, that I sow my grains. As the earth has been manured in the spring, and afterwards freed from weeds by repeated hoeings, the corn will grow very large and be very clean; so that the first tillage and manuring serve for two harvests, and the ploughings which are given in autumn to lands appropriated to the reception of wheat or rye, are saved.

(To be Continued.)

A Great Calf.— Mr Isaac Clapp of Easthampton, sold a calf a few weeks since, five weeks old, which weighed, after it was dressed, 137 pounds, A fine fellow.— *Bost. Pat.*

DAIRY HINTS.—PASTURAGE.

The quantity of milk varies much according to the kind of pastures used. In England where the Dairies are large, "the use of the milk whether for butter or cheese, is generally regulated by the pastures the cows feed in. The pasture grounds in England are large in proportion to the dairies which enables them to make such selections. For butter a choice is made of old grass lands, that are tolerably rich and fertile; for cheese those that have been more recently converted into the state of sward, and are of a more cool, as well as less rich soil." Long experience in England, has proved that the former pastures "afford milk that abounds more in the *oily material* or *cream*," while the latter, "which have been less time in that state and are of a more cold nature, are more productive of such milk as have the *caseous* matter in a larger proportion than cream." It is also said that the butter made from the milk of cows fed on old pastures, "is easier made, is more firm and of a better quality."

The situation of our country will not admit of this arrangement, as the two objects of butter and cheese are made on the same farm,— some useful hints may be taken from the above. There are few farms that have not a variety of soils on it.— The hilly and more elevated, is more favorable to white clover and should be selected for pasture land. It is however worthy of consideration whether pastures of more luxurious growth, with a full feed on them may not support more cows on the same acres, and give more milk, though less of the *oily* material in it. It is recommended in all kinds of pastures to use small enclosures, and shift the cows frequently. Objections will be made to the expense, but if a farmer will convert the value of a cow or more into fences, to divide his pastures, inclose his poorest mowing, and keep his cows out of what he retains for mowing, he will make more hay from fewer acres, increase his butter and cheese, from his cows having better feed, and will from the increase be able to replace the cows sold, and add to their number.

The writer of this was knowing to the following fact in England. He visited a gentleman whose grounds were limited, but had an extensive fruit garden, and used much cream with his fruit. His situation was about two miles from the city of Birmingham. He kept two cows the best he could purchase on two acres of pasture. The two acres were divided into eight squares, and the cows when milked were shifted from the square they were in to the next. The two cows furnished the family with all the butter and cream that was used, and every Saturday the dairy women usually carried 14 lbs. of butter to market. If these two acres had not been divided they could not have supported these cows in a condition to give half what was produced.

FEEDING OF COWS.

The greatest care should be taken to keep cows in good condition at all times. When cows are lean at the period of calving, no after management will afford for that season, near the proportion of milk they would if better kept during the winter, and the quality would be inferior. Such cows in good feed would first gain flesh, before they would give the owner the milk that a better condition would have furnished. Food of the most nourishing and succulent kinds should be regularly given in suitable proportions; in the cold and

inclement months, the animal should be kept warm and well supplied with pure water. Carding and cleansing will promote the general health, and make them give milk more freely. Mangel Wurtzel and the Ruta Baga are so easily raised, that a farmer, with labor on land well prepared might with ease raise sufficient for the purpose. The former will secure milk in the greatest quantity, the latter does not increase within the same proportion, but improves the condition more.

DRYING COWS BEFORE CALVING.

From the best English authorities "where cows are well kept there is no injury in milking cows within a week or two of their calving, and it is probable, that the longer the milking is continued, the more free the cows will be from indurations and other affections of the under.' And it is further stated "that where only one or two cows are kept for the supply of a family, by good feeding they may be continued in milk to near the time of calving without any bad consequences. We have tried this method several times, without perceiving the least possible injury to arise from it." The writer's practice and experience confirms this.

REARING OF CALVES.

The best cow calves are to be selected from such cows as are most quiet, give the richest milk, are the most hardy, and the best adapted in size to the comparative goodness of the farm.

There are various ways of rearing calves. In England, as well as in this country, many prefer that calves should run with the cows from 3 to 6 months; others let calves suck twice a day — in such case the calves should take the first or thinest part, which is the least liable to injure, by producing and cowering; others give to the calf new milk to drink for four weeks or a longer period, at the end of this time, skim milk is substituted, with a mixture of farinaceous food. In addition hay or grass is given, as early as the calf can eat it.

The following mode of rearing calves has been practised by the writer with great success. The young animals so reared, have usually gained in growth a year in advance. The calf is allowed to suck its mother about two days, as the first milk is well fitted to cleanse the calf, and secure a full flow of milk in the cow. On the third day the mother's milk is given the calf to drink, and so continued freely for two or three weeks, till the calf begins to fill out, when the following food is substituted. A gill of flax seed, for each calf, is boiled in water in the evening, and half the quantity given next morning and evening to the calves, adding to each mess from a pint to a quart of scalded oat meal, according to the size and condition of the calf, and about two quarts of skim milk. In five or six weeks water may be substituted provided the calves can have plenty of green food by mowing or feeding. The mess should be stirred up while the calves are drinking. The parings of the Swedish turnip or Mangel Wurtzel are given in the fall, and great care is taken the two first winters to give the best of hay, and a liberal supply of roots, Swedish turnips, Mangel Wurtzel, carrots, or potatoes, or oil cake — and in summer the best of grass in pasture. After this the young stock will keep in good condition without extra keeping.

By early attention to young stock, their growth and condition fits them for an early profitable sale, or for the market at an extra price.

The writer has killed two heifers of four years old each, that weighed when killed near nine hundred each.

A bull calf of superior shape, and intended to be shipped to Jamaica, was allowed on an average nine quarts per day of new milk for fifty days — and then treated as before stated. At one year and eleven days it weighed seven hundred and thirtysix pounds. It is very important that the young animals should be kept clean, well carded, and regularly watered with pure water.—*Maine Farmer.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL ADVICE GRATIS.— If you would ruin your crops — employ a transient, strolling professed Gardener — it seldom fails.

If you would have every thing done as it should not be, and nothing done as it should be — employ a professed wisetalking Gardener.

If you would have a man on your premises, requiring a longer time to teach him how to do a thing, than it would require for the thing itself to grow — be sure to employ a professed Gardener who comes to you upon his own recommendation.

If you like the society of one, who would devote his time to command you, and who is unwilling to obey any command you may give him — employ a professed Gardener.— *Boston Galaxy.*

THE CROPS.— Our exchange papers have been filled for weeks past with lamentations over the blighted prospects of the farmers. They feel, we are assured but little anxiety on the subject, and with us are of opinion, that the most of the cry originated with the panic makers, who have on hand large quantities of the grain of last year, waiting for a market. So far as this country is concerned, we have no hesitation in saying, that the yield of the present season will be at least equal to the average of former years, and that the corn crop will be far greater than was anticipated, by those who have the means of forming the most accurate opinions.— *Poughkeepsie Jour.*

The farmers tell us that the crop of hay in this vicinity will be as large or larger this year than it has been for ten years. So far as our knowledge extends we believe it to be trne. There is hardly a field about here where the grass has not lodged, the burden is so heavy. The Corn has brightened up considerable during the hot weather last week, and we should not be surprised, if there should be heavy crops notwithslanding its present backwardness. The face of nature never appeared more beautiful than it does now.— *Concord (Mass.) Gaz.*

THE WEATHER.— After all, the weather seems to be such as to promise something to the farmer. We shall have no famine at present. Grass, grain, fruit, potatoes, and a thousand other things look well and promising.— Corn is backward, but has changed its color within a day or two, and shot up surprisingly. No use in long faces. "Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you," was good advice, coming from a good source.— *Dunstable N. H. Telegraph.*

A YANKEE. — A young man by the name of Cochran, a native of Enfield, N. H. has invented what he calls "Many Chambered non-recoil" Pistols, Rifles, Muskets, and Cannon, which are capable of having from ten to fifteen charges inserted in a metallic wheel, that revolves on an axis, in the rear of the breech, in such a manner as to bring each of them, in succession, opposite the calibre of the gun; when, by a percussion lock, they are severally discharged, with great rapidity, and may be quickly replaced by others. Besides this important advantage, the shot are driven to a greater distance, than by common fire arms, with even a less charge of powder, and there is no recoil. Mr Cochran has obtained patents for his invention in this country, England and France; having visited the latter countries for that purpose, and made successful experiments in the presence of distinguished military officers in London and Paris. The ambassadors of the Grand Seignor, at the British and French Courts, having witnessed the tremendous effects of these arms, induced the inventor to visit Constantinople, and gave him letters of introduction and commendation to the chief officers of the Ottoman Empire. He immediately proceeded on the voyage, was kindly received, and introduced to the Sultan; and so much interested was the great Turkish reformer with the model of a cannon which he saw fired, that he ordered a twelve pounder to be constructed, and gave directions for enabling him to complete the work, under his own superintendence, at the public laboratories. The cannon was finished in a few months, and discharged many times in the presence of the Sultan and the officers of his court, who were so much gratified with the result, that the Sultan made the ingenious artist a most munificent present in a purse of gold coin. After a residence of six months at Constantinople, where Mr Cochran was treated with marked distinction by the Grand Seignor, and all the civil, military, and naval officers of his court, and by Com. Porter, our Charge d'Affaires, he returned to this country, and recently visited Boston, where several gentlemen had the pleasure of seeing one of his rifles, which was manufactured at the celebrated private establishment in Springfield. Mr Cochran does not appear to be more than twenty-eight years of age; is intelligent, zealous, and enterprising. He is now engaged in supplying sportsmen with small arms, and in making cannon of various calibres, for experiment, in presence of the Ordnance officers of the United States.—*Atlas.*

DENTISTRY. — We called yesterday at Dr Appleton's in Winter street, to view a specimen of artificial teeth. The specimen is of an entire set, and is one of the finest specimens of mechanical skill and execution we have ever seen. Dr Appleton has fitted one set of teeth for a gentleman in Cambridge, in which he has entirely succeeded. We advise all who can be pleased with a fine specimen of workmanship, and especially all our *toothless* friends, to give Dr Appleton a call.—*Reformer.*

Dr Lardner, the well known author of the Cyclopedia, says in a recent lecture, that he thinks it quite probable when the London and Birmingham Rail Road is finished, the whole distance of 120 miles will be made by the first class train in one hour and a half.

NOTES ON FARMING,

FROM OUR MEMORANDUM BOOK.

Roots.— The roots of many plants will creep aside to avoid bad earth, or to approach good.— *Buffon.* Darwin says, roots put out no absorbent vessels where they are not stimulated by proper juices; and that they elongate only where they find proper nutriment.— *Phy.* 17. Where the soil is rich and mellow, the roots of most plants are longer than the stems. Mr Thurell traced the fibres of the roots of wheat five feet deep, on the side of a marl pit; also the root of a turnip, drawn by hand, two feet and a half in length. The importance of extended roots and of tilling the ground to the vigor and productiveness of a plant, may be evinced in our tillage fields, where the outside rows, or outer border of grain is generally inferior, because the roots cannot so freely extend into the adjoining grass grounds, and because the ground is often less perfectly tilled. Cobbet has given a forcible illustration in this matter; several rows of turnips were drilled one foot apart, along side of a ridge, which was ploughed and harrowed, when the turnips ought to have been hoed, but which were not hoed at all. The third row of turnips from the fresh ploughed ridge were double the size of the rows beyond it; those of the second row were double the size of those in the third; and those in the first row were much larger than those in the second. This difference was imputed wholly to the influence of the fresh ploughed adjoining ridge; and this influence extended to the third row, so as to double its product, and consequently the roots of the turnips growing in the third row must have extended three feet to reach the ploughed ground. These facts admonish the farmer to plough well, and to use the cultivator freely among his hoed crops.

Norfolk course.— Norfolk is a sandy district, and, until the introduction of the turnip culture, was one of the least productive counties in England. The culture, and the improvements consequent upon its introduction, have rendered it one of the most productive. The course of crops is, 1. Turnips always with manure; 2. Barley or oats and grass seeds; 3. Grass two years; 4. Wheat or rye. Mr Young thinks but one ploughing should be given to a two years lay, in the fall, for winter grain, and but one in the spring for (with us) corn or potatoes.— *See Young's Norfolk, p.* 62. The only variation which modern improvement has made in the Norfolk course, is to sow, in some cases, peas on the sod, and follow with wheat in autumn. The rotation is a judicious one on our sandy lands, where turnips are sufficiently cultivated; but as this culture is too limited in all cases, Indian corn may be advantageously substituted, or superadded, with manure, as the first crop in the course. Peas, as a fallow crop, to be followed by wheat, upon a two years lay, is preferable to a naked fallow.

Norfolk maxim.— Never take two crops of white corn (i. e. small grains, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c.) in succession.— *See as before, p.* 364. Mr Young thinks the pre-eminence of Norfolk husbandry is principally owing to a strict adherence of this maxim. This maxim should be amended so as to read, "never take two crops of any kind in succession," and the result will be found correspondingly beneficial.

Arable system.— Mr Berckham asserted it as a fact, of which he had not the least doubt, that tillage, well managed, would support as much live stock, on the seeds, turnips and straw, as the same land would do all under grass; consequently the corn is all gain to the public, I am certain it would, adds Mr Young. He spoke of pasture that would support two bullocks of 40 stone (560 lbs.) on the acre.— *Young's Norfolk, p.* 367. Reference was had to sandy soils, adapted to alternate husbandry; and we believe the remark will hold good here, where the lands are well managed, though the high price in manual labor may make some difference in the result.

Summer fallows were common thirty [now sixty] years ago, in Norfolk; and seeds [grass] were then left three years. Now no such thing as summer fallows are known, and seeds are left but two years. The number of horses is lessened; ploughings are not so frequent; often but one for barley, and some trust to scarifying, and have succeeded well. Those and other improvements have increased the product one fourth or one third.— *Ib.* 367. It is a fault with some of our best farmers, who have adopted the alternating system, that they leave their grass too long, three, four or five years, till the clovers, which are to impart fertility to the soil, have in a measure disappeared. The clover roots penetrate and break the soil, which is always loose and permeable while they are under decomposition.

Marl is applied in Norfolk at the rate of from eight to one hundred loads per acre; if the less quantity, it is often repeated. Seventy loads per acre will last fifteen or sixteen years. This is said on the authority of Young.

Planting.— We have said that the forests of England have all been planted by the hand of man. To give an idea of the extent of these plantations, we state, that in twenty years, Mr Coke planted 718 acres to forest trees of various kinds, with 2,123,000 plants. Mr Bevan planted 96,000 trees.

Shrinkage of Grain.— Wheat, gathered ripe, lost in fortynine days, nearly one tenth of its weight; barley, in forty days, lost one seventh of its weight. This was in September. In October wheat lost, in twentyfour days, 2 lbs, 1 oz. 15 dr. per bushel of 70 lbs. In January wheat lost, in thirtyone days, at the rate of 2 lbs. 15 dr. per bushel.— *Georg. Ess. vol.* 2, *p.* 117. Grain stacked till April, sustained a loss of nearly 35 per cent. — *Farm. Magazine,* XVIII. 26. Indian corn, gathered dry and shelled in October, had lost in the May following nearly seven per cent in measure.

Advantages of a light soil.— An open soil, if not to light in its own nature, will always produce plentiful crops. It readily receives the air, rains and dews, [and heat] into its bosom, and at the same time gives the roots of plants a free passage in quest of food. This is the true reason why land well tilled is so remarkably fruitful.— *Georg. Ess.* 1, *p.* 22.— *Cultivator.*

Ruta Baga.— A writer in the Maine Farmer, states that, from his experience and observation, he is satisfied that ruta baga is good fodder for horses, and that by a free use of them, horses are not liable to founder, as they sometimes are from eating grain, when warm. This, we believe, is a new discovery, and one of much importance; our farmers will profit by it, as the culture of ruta baga in this section, is increasing very fast.— *Bangor Far.*

(From the Albany Cultivator.)

Improved plan for setting gate and fence posts.— Water lime as a substitute for Paint, and for topping out chimneys, and plastering walls of houses.

J. Buel, Esq.

Sir — Being desirous of giving publicity to any facts that may be of use to the community, I am induced to communicate the result of some experiments made with the above mentioned objects in view.

Something greatly desirable in setting gate posts is, to have them fixed in the ground with the greatest solidity and firmness, and at the same time have the part beneath the surface preserved from decay.— This end may be obtained in this manner: The hole for receiving the post is dug of a sufficient width to allow a space all around the post of from eight to twelve inches, and of a depth of from two to three feet. The post, which should be of hard and well seasoned wood, and of a size that will not render it liable to bending, is placed in the hole, and supported in an upright position and the hole filled up with cobble stones, the largest of which would pass through a ring of five inches in diameter. A thin mortar, or grout, is then formed of two parts sand and one part water-lime, and being of a consistency to run freely, is poured on to the stones and entirely fills up the interstices between the stones, and in a few days firmly fixes the stones to each other and to the post, and the whole becomes as one solid piece of stone of the required shape to surround the post, without leaving space for the admission of water. This operation is the same with that in making cisterns of a certain kind recently invented and patented by a citizen of this state.

It will be observed that this manner of setting posts for farm gates dispenses with resorting to anchors and braces to give the required firmness. For setting fence posts this plan will perhaps be advisable only when of the best seasoned cedar, some of which, of the red species, are known to the undersigned to exist in a sound state at this time, that were taken from the stump in the year 1745.

As a cheap and valuable substitute for paint for outhouses, the same article mentioned above, has been used to a considerable extent in this vicinity, and with the most decided success. The ingredients are the most simple and easily procured, though one is of a nature that would not at first be considered as suitable for uses of this kind. To give greater adhesiveness to the cement, or water-lime, when it is to dry in the open air, *milk* that has had the greater part of the cream taken from it has been used. This and the cement are used instead of oil and white lead, or other paint. When a different color from the natural, (a dusky white) is desired, a small proportion of common paint is added to give the color. One peck of cement, which costs one shilling, and five pounds Spanish brown, costing about four times that amount, will form a paint, and of a very good color for an ordinary sized barn. This is for one coat, and for two about twice the quantities will be necessary. It forms a durable paint and effectually preserves the boards from decay. Cement in this vicinity of Albany costs about two dollars per barrel. The nearest manufactory is that of Messrs J. Van Eps & Co., Amsterdam, whose cement is of the lightest color, and therefore, best fitted for paint.

Chimneys when laid up wholly with quick lime, are subject to having the top bricks become loose

and fall off by the crumbling of the mortar. This difficulty is avoided by the use of equal parts of quick-lime and cement. Mortar of the same kind may be used to advantage in plastering walls, or for a second coat after the first of quicklime has been roughened, when it will make an exsellent hard finish. H. VAN EPS.

TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE BELOW GROUND.

This long, awkward and apparently improper name is given to a root which is raised in the same manner as the Ruta Baga or yellow Swedish turnip, is used for the same purposes, and when growing appears very much like it. It is white inside and out, the genuine Ruta Baga is yellow; and is oval on the top and the leaves are in a small bunch on the crown, the Ruta Baga runs up considerably upon the ground in a piked form, which part is covered with leaves; it keeps better than the Ruta Baga, keeping perfectly good either in the ground or in a cool cellar till they begin to grow in the spring. We cultivated them in rows by the side of the Ruta Baga and they yielded 20 per cent more. We were very exact in our experiment — each kind were set at the same time in alternate rows and the produce weighed.— These roots are very crisp, and many that have eaten of them think they are equal in quality to any turnip. When raw they look and taste like the heart of a cabbage stump. When cooked in the spring they can hardly be distinguished from English turnips taken from the ground while growing, and in their best condition. The plants are very hard; we observed that where transplanted in a dry time, they faded less than the Ruta Baga. They required rich mellow ground. They will grow well with or without transplauting, on soil rather moist or tolerably dry. We have been most successful in raising them on ground that was broken up the year before and planted with corn or potatoes. If the ground has been ploughed several years they will be liable to be injured by lice, and the same remark will apply to Ruta Baga. Though much is said concerning the Ruta Baga, the turnip rooted cabbage is hardly named by agricultural writers. We think it is better of the two, as it yields more, is more hardy, keeps better, is superior for table use. Cattle are remarkably fond of them, as they have a cabbage taste, and if the ground freezes up before they are harvested, they will keep through the winter as well as a parsnip. Perhaps we exaggerate as to the value of this vegetable, but we do not intend it; our opinion corresponds with that of others who have tried them. We have raised some that were very large — one weighed 15 lbs. We raised at the rate of twelve hundred bushels to the acre; on land that was tolerable rich, planted with corn the year previous. The ground was ploughed and harrowed, then we made drills about two feet apart, five or six inches deep, put in some old manure —threw some earth on the manure, and then set out the plants about ten inches apart, so that they might not cry, lay further when they grew large. It would be less work to sow the seeds, where the plants are to stand, and when sowed rather late they will produce more, as transplanting retards their growth for a while. We advise all who cultivate the Ruta Baga either for stock or for table use, to try the turnip rooted cabbage below ground. Every farmer and gardener should try it, and if any one is unwilling to pay 6 1-4 cents for seed, we will give a thimble-full to every one who will call or send for them, unless our stock becomes exhausted, and that with good management, will be sufficient to raise many bushels. They may be sowed till the 20th of June, but the sooner the better.— *Yankee Far.*

WHITE WEED.— Mr HOLMES:— My brother farmers will permit me to remind them that I have noticed in not a few places the pernicious and ruinous vegetable, called White Weed or Bull's Eye. When discovered in small patches or pieces of ground, the most sure remedy is to take a hoe and a basket and dig it up root and branch and burn it, or place it in a pond. It has abundance of seed, and if left to cast it, it is unaccountable how soon it will overrun the whole farm, destroying other grass or taking the place of it. A farm thus overrun is not worth half price. Indeed, no prudent man would purchase one thus contaminated, nor ever buy hay from it. Every farmer should spare no pains to search his farm for the nuisance and destroy it, if he finds only a spear of it more or less, if he sets anything by his domain.— *Maine Far.*

THE VAPOR BATHS.— The medicated vapor bath is one of the greatest luxuries of life. Not only so, but it is of the highest value in a great variety of diseases. Among others, it is stated upon high European authority, that this bath has been successfully applied in cases of hydrophobia. To this point we quote the following paragraph from an English paper.— *N. Y. Com.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.— Dr Buisson is said to have discovered an infallible remedy for hydrophobia, which he has communicated to the Academie des Sciences in Paris.— He had no expectation of recovery, and went in to a vapor bath, heated to fortytwo degrees Reaumur (126 Fahrenheit) as the easiest means of suffocation. To his astonishment the whole symptoms vanished at once, and he has never since had the slightest recurrence of this dreadful disease. By the same means he has cured upwards of eighty patients and he intends to try its efficacy in cases of cholera, plague, yellow fever and gout.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT IN MAINE.— The following Surveys and Reconnoissances were orderdered by the Board of Internal Improvements at their session held the week past.

1. A Survey of the River St. Croix and the adjacent waters. The object of this survey is to develope the resources of that interesting portion of the State, and the capabilities for internal navigation &c. of those extensive waters. The survey will be commenced in a few weeks by an experienced engineer under the direction of Hon. TIMOTHY PILLSBURY, a member of the Board who has been indefatigable in pressing upon the Board not only the importance of the survey to the interests of the State, but of its speedy accomplishment.

2. A Reconnoissance of the country between the mouth of Sebasticook River and the Moosehead waters, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of connecting those waters by a Canal of sufficient size for boats of the largest class. This work will be commenced as soon as an Engineer can be engaged for the purpose.

3. A Reconnoissance, and estimate of the expense, of a Rail Road from Bangor to Portland, crossing the Kennebec River at or near the head of tide waters. An Engineer of experience and character is expected to perform this service in the course of the present season, and it is hoped that ere long a continuous line of Rail Road may be in operation from the extreme East to the Western line of the State.— *Augusta Age.*

APPRENTICES — The Mechanic Arts.— We are all wrong in underrating the value of the mechanical operations — we are all wrong in making all our sons Doctors, Lawyers, Divines, and Merchants. Some branches of the family should be mechanics, and if when they are out of their time, we can give them some money to commence business with, we at once set them on the road to independence — to solid independence, weight and influence. Employment — labor, healthy, refreshing, constant labor is the grand secret to keep boys correct and moral, to keep them out of vice in every shape, to make good sons and good citizens of them.

We have often wondered that so few sons of gentlemen of fortune offer as apprentices to some mechanical pursuit, for example to the Printing business — a business which is light and agreeable, and combines so many advantages. It may be asked what are the benefits of this branch of the Mechanic Arts. The sons of persons in easy circumstances who can board and lodge them without cost until they are out of their times — who will superintend their comforts and morals; and feel an interest in their advancement, may realize the following advantages:—

1st. They learn a business which ranks high in the cultivation of the human mind — a business by which they at once become familiar with the moral and political condition of the country — the advancement of the mechanic arts — the progress of internal improvements — a business which made Doctor Franklin the great man he is by the whole world allowed to have been.

2d. The Printing business includes a knowledge of proof reading — some acquaintance with the art of paper making — and in a newspaper office where a boy is intelligent, quick, ambitious to excel, he becomes familiar with editorial pursuits — and when out of his time becomes proprietor of a city or country paper, and if prudent, temperate and industrious, may become a conspicuous politician, and may fill any of the high offices of the country, as we see at present in beholding Printers Senators in Congress and members of the House of Representatives. So much for our own profession, but there are many noble mechanical pursuits, which should be cultivated by young men of good family and education.

The Builder, which includes the beautiful science of architecture. The Ship Builder, a first rate and most respectable calling. Workers in gold, silver, copper and other metals. Cabinet Making. In short we could name fifty occupations— more valuable — more enduring — more healthy — more positively independent, than the range of professional callings and the sickly, poverty stricken labor of the midnight lamp.

By this course we shall bring into the line of mechanics an intelligent, well educated, highly respectable class of American citizens, free from radicalism, combinations, unjust extortions or disreputable associations.— *N. Y. Star.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1836.

FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' WORK.

On the use of Lime for Preserving Health.— Lime is an antidote to contagion, a preservative against infection, and as a means of purifying sinks, vaults, &c. is one of the most useful of substances. By making proper applications of this cheap, but powerful agent, together with a due attention to cleanliness and ventilation, the air in jails, hospitals, ships, &c. may be rendered comparatively sweet and salubrious. A quantity of lime while hot and quick scattered every day or two, into the vaults of back houses, and other repositories of offensive matter is indispensable as well to health as to cleanliness

We should think it a very serious matter if we were forced to eat tainted provisions and drink filthy water; and yet many people appear to be very well satisfied, when, at every breath, they take a substance into their lungs, which is not only nauseous but poisonous. This inconvenience, however, they submit to, when the remedy is cheap, and almost always to be obtained when and where the evil exists.

The walls of cellars, dairy rooms, sitting rooms, and indeed of all apartments, much occupied by human beings should be well coated with good caustic lime white wash, at least once a year. The time of its application may as well be just before the heat of summer becon es oppressive. In London, says an English writer, a society is organized for the 'Cure and Prevention of Contagious Fevers in the Metropolis,' and they have appropriated a certain sum of money for purifying the tainted habitations of the poor. Their method consists simply in washing the walls of the room with hot lime which renders the rooms to which the white wash is applied, perfectly sweet and wholesome. In the villages of New England, the practice of white washing the walls of apartments is common, in cities it is not so usual. The walls of the apartments of our more opulent citizens are usually decorated with costly paper, or something else, which answers as a receptacle for foul air, and which would be spoiled by white washing: and if they prefer finery to health, they must enjoy their own whims, and pay their own Doctors' bills.

Harvesting Rye.— The following rules for cutting and curing Rye are from an old Albany paper. They appear to us to be judicious, and may furnish hints to some young farmers.

Rye ought to be cut as soon as possible after the milk is out of the berry or kernel; then rake, bind in small sheaves and shock in the following manner: Set up four, five, or six sheaves together according to their bulk; then place on a cap sheaf.

In this position the shocks may stand till perfectly dry; then secure them in a barrack or barn, but never mow them on hay. Grain mowed on hay will receive more or less must, which is deleterious to animals of every kind.

Rye cut and secured in this manner is worth nearly double the price of that cut in the common way; the straw will make better fodder than clover, unless the clover be cut when very green, and peculiarly attended to in curing; the berry of rye will fill in a plump state, and the flour will afford as good bread as we can commonly obtain from wheat.

I have known numbers of persons who were deceived when eating rye bread from rye thus managed, and supposed the bread made of wheaten flour.

Weeds.— If you have a stock of weeds on your premises it may be worth the trouble to convert them to some useful purpose. We would not wish you in haying or harvesting to devote more time to saving weeds than may be compatible with correct economy. But it may be the case that the pig weed, the purslane, &c. of your garden will make food for store swine, and be worth your attention. Some bury weeds in trenches between rows of plants, and they make good articles in composts. In the latter case it may be well to sift a little quick lime over your heaps of weeds, and then cover them with a layer of the richest soil you can conveniently obtain to receive the fertilizing gases, given out by fermentation. A good husbandman permits as few vegetable and animal substances as possible to decay and putrefy in the open air, but covers them with earth and quick lime if he has it, thus preserving his health by the same means by which he fertilizes his grounds.

Winships.— Those who wish to smell the fresh country air, fragrant with the perfume of thousands of Dame Flora's pets, will find Winships' Gardens a delightful resort at this time. Beautiful roses, with long names, the splendid Cactus and many others, elegant, rare, and fragrant, are there in abundance.

Sunday School Teacher.— We do not often meddle with any other culture than that of our good mother Earth — but here is a work called the "*Sunday School Teacher and Childrens' Friend*," which we can most heartily recommend to parents and Teachers; it is designed to improve the culture of that part which will live when earth and its scenes are merged in the holy harvest of eternity.— It is published by Otis, Broaders & Co., 54 pages 18 mo. at $1 50 per year.

☞ A valuable article on "*Raising Chickens*," was received too late for the present, but shall appear in our next number.

Revolutionary Battles — We believe the following to be a complete list of the principal battles fought during the war of the revolution, with the exception of a few in the southern states.— *New Bedford Mer.*

Battle of Concord, April 19,	1775
Battle of Bunker Hill, June 15,	1775
Battle of Old Hampton, Va. where we took five decked vessels, some time in November,	1775
Battle of the Great Bridge, near Norfolk, Va. Dec. 18.	1775
Battle of Long Island, August 27,	1776
Battle of Fort Washington, Nov. 17.	1776
Battle of Fort Lee, Nov. 19,	1776
Battle of Trenton, when 1000 Hessians were captured, Dec 26,	1776
Battle of Princeton, Jan. 2,	1777
Battle of Bennington, Aug. 16,	1777
Battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11,	1777
Battle of Germantown, Oct. 4,	1777
Burgoyne's army taken near Saratoga, Oct. 17,	1777
Battle of the Red Banks, Oct. 22,	1777
Battle of Monmouth, June 28,	1778
Battle of Stoney Point, July 16,	1779
Batile of Camden, Aug. 10,	1780
Battle of Cowpens, Jan. 17,	1781
Battle of Gilford, N. C. March 15,	1781
Massacre at Groton, Ct., Sept. 6,	1781
Battle of Eutaw Springs, Sept. 9,	1781
Battle of King's Mountain, Oct. 7,	1781
Cornwallis and his army taken, Oct. 19,	1781

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We find it necessary to give only a brief notice of the floral exhibitions, &c. of our Society in the N. E. Farmer. Many of our customers and respected patrons complain that long lists of flowers &c. are entirely destitute of interest to them; and of no more use than would be a quotation from a Greek vocabulary, or Homer's Catalogue of Ships, which sailed to the siege of Troy. We will therefore, merely mention in the *Farmer*, the names of the contributors, and the kinds of articles, which they respectively exhibited, and publish in the *Horticultural Register* of next month the details, copied, verbatim from the manuscripts, with which we have been favored by the different Committees of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Saturday, July 16, 1836.

From the establishment of the Messrs Winship of Brighton, a great number and variety of Flowers. By Col. M. P. Wilder, of Dorchester; fine flowers. By John A. Kenrick, of Newton; Roses of different sorts. From Messrs Hovey of Cambridge, T. Lee, Esq. of Brookline, M. S. Sweetser, of Cambridgeport, Samuel Walker of Roxbury; flowers of fine description and in great profusion.

Saturday, July 16, 1836.

Messrs Hovey, Wm. Kenrick, M. P. Wilder. E. A. Story, from Winships' Establishment, and S. Walker of Roxbury, contributed liberally choice specimens of flowers.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

By Thomas Mason of the Charlestown Vineyard.

Raspberries.— Red Franconia, White Antwerp, and his new seedling Red Grape Raspberry, all very large and beautiful.

Apples. By Isaac P. Davis, of Dorchester.— Sweet apples very beautiful and fine for keeping.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM KENRICK.

The New York Mechanics' Magazine informs us that an important improvement which has been for several years in progress, is about being introduced to the notice of the public. It is a composition or cement, the principal ingredient of which is marble or limestone, which when applied to the inner or outer walls of buildings, presents the appearance of *polished marble*, of the various hues which distinguish the beautiful material imitated.

One week is said to be sufficient to give the walls of a building the appearance of Grecian, Italian, Egyptian or other marble, and practical men who have examined it, give this cement the decided preference over any other cement, stucco, or other hard finish for walls, here tofore known.— *Mechanic and Farmer.*

Having seen it stated in the Courier that the use of Super-carbonate of Soda was far preferable to Salæratus in making bread, I would state for the information of housekeepers that having seen the experiment tried, I am satisfied that if any one will make a single trial of the Soda, they will never wish to use the Salæratus. The Soda bread is lighter, more easily digested, and herefore much healthier than that made with Salæratus.—*Amesbury, Mass., Cou.*

Advantage of Shade Trees.---The Salem Gazette says that a late fire in that city, green shade trees offered a greater protection against fire than wet blankets. There are few places where so much attention has been bestowed upon ornamental trees as in Salem, and we are happy to find that security as well as comfort may be derived from them.— *Bangor Far.*

Three ruffians on Friday broke into a house in Baltimore, in which was a girl 17 years of age left in charge of the house by her mother. The fellows began to break the earthern ware, when the girl came down stairs with a cocked pistol, threatening them with death if they did not desist on which they decamped.

BRIGHTON MABKET.—Monday, July 18, 1836.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At market 315 Beef Cattle, 1320 Sheep and Lambs. 40 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Sales were made at about last week's prices for a like quality. We quote a few extra taken at 7 50 : first quality 6 75 a 7 25; second quality $6 a 6 50; third qhality $5 a 5 75.

Sheep and Lambs.— In demand, and sales quick at an advance on former prices. We quote lots at $2, 2 50 2 75, $3, and 3 12 1-2.— Wethers at 3 50, 3 75 and $4,

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, July 11.—At market, 1000 head of beef cattle, 2300 sheep and lambs, and 50 cows and calves.

Beeves.—The cattle were generally of pretty fair quality, but the demand was far less lively than at last week's sale, and prices in consequence declined fully 50 cts per cwt. About 700 head was disposed of at prices varying from $7 to 9 50—average price 8 50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—The supplies continue to increase rapidly without occasioning any material reduction in rates. There was an active demand, and about all sold at $2 25 a 5 each for sheep, and 1 50 a 3 for lambs.

Cows and Calves.—The demand was but middling, nearly all at market, however, were taken at $20 a 35 each.

Hay and Straw.—Some new hay received sold at 75 a 87½ cts; old is about the same. Straw sold at $3 to 4 per hundred bundles.

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET. July 20.

Green Peas, 1 25 to 1 50 per bushel. Turnips, 8 to 12 cts. per bunch. Cucumbers 8 to 12 cts. each. Lettuce, 4 to 5 cts. per head. Radishes, 4 to 6 cts. per bunch. Onions, 6 to 12 cts. per bunch. Rhubarb, 6 cts. per lb. Asparagus, 4 to 6 cts. per bunch. Carrots, 6 cts. per bunch. New Potatoes, $2,00 per bushel. Cabbages 6 cts. each. String Beans, 3 00 per bushel. Tomatoes 6 cents each.

Fruit.---Strawberries, 1s6 to 31 cts. per box. Cherries, 1s to 25 cts. per qt. Gooseberries, 12 to 20 per qt. Currants, 8 cts. per qt. Raspberries 2s3 per box. Blueberries, 25 to 31 c. per box. Greenhouse Grapes 1 25 per pound.

COCOONS WANTED,

The proprietors of the New England Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, are ready to purchase Silk Cocoons in any quantity, for which the highest market price willbe paid. June 22.

FARMER WANTED.

Wanted, an experienced farmer to take charge of a cultivated farm of only moderate size, in the vicinity of Boston. Apply to the New England Farmer office. tf

NOTICE.

Subscribers can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered, for 75 cents, by leaving them at this office.
July 20 4t

WANTED.

A man to work, for a few months on a place five miles from Boston. Apply at this office. July 20.

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale a Farm in Bedford, County of Middlesex, 17 miles from Boston and 10 from Lowell, containing 104 acres including about 15 acres covered with a valuable growth of wood which has been preserved with great care for the last 20 years, the garden contains about 3 acres under the highest cultivation and is furnished with a great variety of flowers and shrubs which have been collected at much labor and expense; attached to the garden is a Green House filled with thrifty bearing Grape Vines, and choice and valuable plants which will be sold or not as the purchaser may choose. The Farm is under good cultivation and together with the Garden is stocked with the choicest Fruits, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Quinces, Plums, Strawberries of various kinds, Raspberries, Gooseberries, &c &c., which the present owner has spared no expence in obtaining. The Farm is bounded on the west by Concord River, which is well supplied with fish, and the country around abounds with game, making it a desirable retreat to the gentleman who is fond of fishing or shooting.

Possession will be given on the 1st April next—for terms, which will be liberal, apply to the subscriber in Boston or at the Farm. JAMES VILA.

PHINNEY CORN.

For sale, a few bushels of this superior Early Corn, recommended in the current volume of the New England Farmer, by Capt. Daniel Chandler. Price $3 per bushel. May 18.

BIRD SEEDS.

For sale at the New England Seed Store. Canary Seed, Rape Seed, Hemp Seed and maw Seed for sick birds.
Jude 22.

HEMP SEED.

Just received, 100 bushels prime and fresh Hemp Seed, which will be sold low, at the New England Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston. June 1.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE SILK MANUAL.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed store, the first volume of the Silk Manual and Practical Farmer, neatly bound. Price 62½ cents.

The book contains 192 pages, and a great amount of valuable information on the subject of Silk Culture. It is decidedly the cheapest book, extant, that treats upon that subject
May 4.

JAMES MANN,

Preserver of Birds and Quadrupeds, at the stopping place of the Boston and Worcester Cars, Winships' Nurseries, Brighton.

Orders or subjects for preservation directed as above, and left at the Rail Road Depot, will be forwarded with despatch and promptly attended to. Skins of Foreign Birds and rare Animals purchased.

Canary Birds for sale—superior songsters.
June 15.

ST HELENA POTATOES.

100 bushels of the above superior Potatoes for sale at the New England Farmer office, for 30 cts. per bushel.
June 3. tf*

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Just published and for sale by Tuttle, Weeks & Dennett, School street, and at the Farmer Office, Terrible Tractoration and other Poems, by Christopher Caustic, M. D., and member of no less than Nineteen very learned Societies. Third American Edition.
April 27.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

Farmer's Library in 3 volumes, consisting of the American Gardener, by Thos. G. Fessenden, the American Orchardist, by William Kenrick, and the Complete Farmer, by Thos. G. Fessenden. These are bound to match, at $3 for the set, or will be sold separately for $1 each volume.

Ruffin's Essay on Calcareous Manure, 1,00.

Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry, new edition, a work of great value, price 1,25.

The American Farrier, price 75 cts.

Mrs Child's Frugal Housewife, 50 cts.

Kenrick's American Silk Grower's Guide, 42 cts.

Cobb's Silk Manual, 50 cts.

Comstock's do. 50 cts.

Forsyth on Fruit Trees.

M'Mahon's American Gardener.

Loudon's Complete Works.

And will be supplied to order any work upon subjects connected with Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.
June 22.

MILLET SEED.

For sale, a few bushels of very superior Millet Seed, at the New England Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52, North Market st.
June 22.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
Apples, Russetts and Baldwins.		barrel	4 00	6 00
Beans, white,		bushel	2 00	2 25
Beef, mess,		barrel	11 50	11 75
Cargo, No. 1.		"	9 00	9 75
prime,		"	6 75	7 25
Beeswax, (American)		pound	26	28
Butter store, No. 1		"	20	22
Cheese, new milk,		"	8	12
Feathers, northern, geese,		"	54	60
southern, geese,		"	54	60
Flax, American,		"	9	15
Fish, Cod,		quintal	3 00	3 20
Flour, Genesee, cash		barrel	7 50	7 62
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	7 62	7 87
Baltimore, wharf,		"	7 62	
Alexandria,		"	7 75	
Grain, Corn, northern yellow		bushel	98	99
southern flat yellow		"	87	88
white,		"	80	82
Rye, northern,		"	98	1 00
Barley,		"		
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	48	50
Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs			24 00	28 00
eastern screwed,		"	20 00	22 00
hard pressed,		"	20 00	24 00
Honey,		gallon	45	50
Hops, 1st quality		pound	13	14
2d quality		"	11	13
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"	15	
southern, 1st sort,		"	14	15
Leather, slaughter, sole,		"	18	20
do. upper,		"	22	24
dry hide, sole,		"	19	21
do. upper,		"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,		"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,		"	25	27
Lime, best sort,		cask	1 14	1 17
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.			2 50	2 75
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	25 50	
Navy, mess.		"		
bone, middlings, scarce.		"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 75	
Red Top,		"	40	44
Red Clover, northern		pound	11	12
Silk Cocoons, (American)		bushel		
Tallow, tried,		lb.	9	10
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	70	75
American, full blood, washed,		"	60	70
do. 3-4ths do.		"	60	65
do. 1-2 do.		"	50	58
do. 1-4 and common		"	45	55
Northern pulled, Pulled superfine,		"	60	65
1st Lambs,		"	55	60
2d do.		"	45	48
3d do,		"	30	35
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.				

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	12	
southern, and western,	"	12	13
Pork, whole hogs,	"	10	
Poultry,	"	20	30
Butter, (tub)	"	17	22
lump	"	18	25
Eggs,	dozen	15	18
Potatoes, new,	bushel	1 00	2 00
Cider,	barrel	2 50	2 75

ADVERTISEMENT,

The subscriber, resident in the city of Rochester, Monroe County in the State of New York, will attend to the collection of Mortgages, or any general land business in the County of Monroe. Persons wishing to buy Farms in that fertile region, will find it for their interest to call on him as he has many Farms for sale. WILLIAM ATKINSON,
Land Broker, No. 27, Exchange street.

Reference to Col. Joseph May,
Edward Cruft,
Samuel May, Esq'rs.
Rochester, N. Y. March 5. 3m

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

A valuable root for the table when young, and for Cattle when fully grown; very productive. 2 to 2 1-2 lbs. will seed an acre. For sale at the Seed Store, 51 and 52, North Market street. may 5

MISCELLANY.

[The following is abridged from the Boston Courier.]

RURAL CEMETERY AT TAUNTON.—At the last session of the Legislature an act of incorporation was applied for, and obtained, appropriating a certain lot of ground in Taunton to the burial of the dead. The spot is called Mount Pleasant, and it was solemnly consecrated on the morning of the fourth of July. We have arranged what follows, from the Taunton Whig and Reporter.

The day was favorable — and the area of Cypress Dell in which seats had been prepared for the accommodation of about one thousand persons, was filled long before the exercises commenced. A platform had been erected in the centre, and tastefully decorated by the ladies with evergreens and flowers, where were seated the President of the Corporation, the Orator of the Day, and officiating clergymen. The audience — and we have never seen one more brilliant and beautiful — was arranged tier above tier, upon the gentle slope which nearly surrounded the stage, and entirely protected from the sun by the thick foliage of the trees.

The exercises were commenced by plaintive music from a full choir. If ever music sounds sweetly, it is when many voices mingling together raise their solemn tones amidst the stillness of the ancient woods. Its effect was almost magical, and as the rich strains of melody died away in the distance —

"Round an holy calm diffusing
Love of peace and lonely musing,"

the audience seem to realize to the full extent the sacred purposes for which they had assembled, and to prepare themselves with solemnity and feeling for the sacred rites to be performed.

A brief and eloquent introductory prayer was offered to the throne of Grace by the Rev. Mr Maltby.

Appropriate passages of Scripture were then read by the Rev. Mr Hassard.

This interesting and impressive exercise was followed by the singing of the following original Hymn, written for the occasion, by Miss Mary W. Hale, of Taunton.

Around thy forest shrine,
Eternal God, we bend,
While to yon dome of shine,
Faith's breathing tones ascend,—
To spread abroad, From nature's fane,
The choral strain To nature's God.

The whispering wind around,
The glorious sky above,
The trees' sweet murmuring sound,
All, all proclaim thy love.
A thrilling voice, Breathed on the ear,
Checks every fear,— Bids man rejoice.

Where nature's hues of bloom,
In summer beauty reign,
Shall sadness, doubt, and gloom,
Breathe here, their mournful strain?
Let songs of praise, To God be given,
And high to Heaven, Joy's chorus raise.

To Faith, to Hope, to Love,
This spot we consecrate,
While, raised to thee above,
Our hearts the blessing wait.
To thee we pray Our Father, God!
Through him who trod Death's silent way.

Our souls shall never fear
The path he blessed, to tread;
But, calmly, enter here
The chambers of the dead.
Here shall we sleep And fear no ill,
While angels, still Their vigils keep.

To thee! Great King of Kings!
When life's short dream is o'er,
On Hope's aspiring wings,
Oh may our spirits soar,
And swell on high That strain to thee,
Whose melody Shall *never* die!

Mr Baylies' address, which occupied about an hour in the delivery, was finely adapted to the occasion, full of his peculiar eloquence, and delivered with his accustomed grace and fervor of manner.

The consecrating prayer, by the Rev. Mr Bigelow, was one of the most touching and chaste performances we ever heard. With a deep solemnity of manner,— which was communicated to all his hearers, in behalf and in presence of that vast multitude, he consecrated the place, its swelling hills, its grassy dells, its gentle slopes and towering trees, as the burial-place of the dead, from generation to generation — to be preserved forever — sacred from all common uses and from all unhallowed intrusion, and he invoked upon it, and upon all who should be gathered into its peaceful bosom, the blessing of the God of the living and the dead.

The following original hymn, written by Mr C. R. Atwood, was then sung, by the whole audience, to the favorite tune of Old Hundred.

Mount Pleasant! all around is still,
Save the light breeze that murmurs by,
And over dell and sloping hill,
In glowing beauty bends the sky.

We to this sacred grove have come,
For holy purposes we trust,
To consecrate it as the home
Of those who mingle dust with dust.

Here will the morning's earliest ray
First fall upon the rising tomb —
Here the last lingering light of day,
Will mingle with the forest gloom.

At early dawn, and dewy eve,
The wild bird here will plume his wing;
And as our mourning bosoms heave,
His plaintive miserere ring.

In summer's holy star-lit hours,
The broken hearted here will come,
To scatter friendship's sacred flowers,
And weep above the lost one's tomb.

Sacred shall be this peaceful spot,
To all our hearts forevermore—
Here may we rest, our faults forgot,
When life's brief fitful fever's o'er.

And when the golden sun shall die,
And time and death shall be no more,
Oh! may we find beyond the sky
The Christian's holy, happy shore.

CARROT SEED.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 250 lbs. very fine Long Orange Carrot Seed. Every farmer knows the value of carrots as fodder for horses and cattle. It is calculated that one bushel of them, is fully equal to one bushel of oats. They produce on an average 500 bushels to the acre. The seed may be sown to the 20th of June. May 18.

NATIVE FOREST TREES.

The subscriber will furnish the following kinds of Native Forest Trees from the vicinity of Bangor, Maine, and ship them carefully, according to orders, viz.: Silver Firs, (from 2 to 3 feet high); Elms, (from 5 to 25 feet); Rock Maples, (from 5 to 25 feet); Mountain Ash, (from 5 to 25 feet); Spruce, Sumachs, Pines, and Cedars, Red Cherry, Sugar Plums, and Junipers. Also Seed of the above trees furnished in their season. Any orders addressed to the subscriber, Seedsman at Bangor, or left at Geo. C. Barrett's New England Seed Store, Boston, will meet with prompt attention.
Bangor, May 2, 1836. WM. B. HARLOW.

COCOONS AND RAW SILK.

The Northampton Silk Company, will pay Cash for Cocoons and Raw Silk at their Establishment at the Oil Mill Place in Northampton.

The Cocoons should be stripped of the floss, and placed in the sun three or four days in succession, to destroy the Chrysalis, and should not be packed for transportation till they have been gathered three weeks. If they are put up before well cured, the dampness from the dead Chrysalis will cause them to heat and render them useless. They should be carefully packed in dry boxes or barrels—not pressed but shaken down. The Company will contract for any quantity to 10,000 bushels, to be delivered in good order at Northampton. The price will be regulated according to quality. Cultivators should be aware that a loss of fifty per cent is often made, by want of attention in feeding. Consequently the price will vary—from $2 50 to $5 00 per bushel will be paid. It is the intention of the company, that this shall be a permanent market for Cocoons and Raw Silk. Cocoons will be purchased by the pound, as soon as the necessary experiments have been made, to regulate the price according to the age of the Cocoons, as it is well known, that they become gradually lighter for several months, till all moisture is evaporated. Cultivators in Vermont and New Hampshire will find it convenient to forward Cocoons by the River Boats.

Communications (post paid) may be addressed to
SAMUEL WHITMARSH,
President of the Northampton Silk Company.
June 8.

60 ACRES

Of the best land in Roxbury, for sale, situated on Brush Hill Turnpike, about 4 miles from the city, near Grove Hall, together with all the buildings thereon, comprising a convenient dwelling house, 2 barns, one of which has a cellar, and is capable of holding 100 tons of hay, with an inexhaustible well of soft water contiguous—a mill house—corn barn, sheds, &c.—large, valuable orchards of inoculated fruit trees of all kinds,—a nursery of young trees—gooseberries, currants, &c. The land is well adapted to the growth of the Mulberry and is accessible by two roads. For further particulars enquire of Charles McIntire, No. 5, Exchange street, Boston, or of the subscriber on the premises.
THOS. H. DARLING.
Roxbury, May 23d, 1836.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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